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BROADWAY THEATER.-This Evening at 72,-" The BROOGHAM'S THEATER. Twenty-fourth-st.—This BROUGHAM'S THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st.—This vening at 8.—" Much Ado about a Marchant of Venice," and "Perfec-

IRVING HALL.-This Evening at 8.-Concert. Mr. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st. This Afternoon

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"Hiska" Mr. Henry Moesinger.
NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"The Forty
Theores; er. Striking Oil in Family Jars." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon at 12, and this

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TREATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Brondway—This Even-THE TAMMANY .- Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.-WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8.-

WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. — This Evening at S.—"Lacretis Hougla M. D." —" A Pretty Piece of Basiness." The Elise Holt Burlesque Troupe.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869.

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Mr. Wm. B. Taylor is said to be sure of speedy appointment as Postmaster of New-York.

The Austrian Minister has published a manifesto depriving the clergy of the exclusive right to nominate school instructors in their districts, which they had hitherto exercised morrow for the Mission to France. Even rumor under the Concordat with Rome, signed by the Emperor in 1858.

has introduced a Government bill to Parliament for the more effectual prevention of crime, likely to diminish the power of the War Dethe ticket-of-leave system having turned out a partment. From that Gen. Schofield is exfailure, prisoners for life escaping and being pected to retire in a day or two, giving place again convicted for small terms without being to Gen. Rawlins, recognized. Several remarkable cases were related to the House: Our annals of Sing Sing could supply a similar list.

wild horses are become such a nuisance in the Orange (N. S. W.) country, that devices for to be owned-the rest shot and skinned, if not quey Pound. Skins, at Sydney, were worth \$1, and hair 50 cents per pound.

was the winner, but from New-York to Liverpool, the Russia by fifteen minutes. The BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth of Sinth aver.—This Evening at 2.—"Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Edwin may take pains to find out steamers that James and Juliet." Mr. Edwin not race, and patronize them accordingly.

> We trust the Washington story that Judge Hoar is to be "rewarded" for retiring from the Cabinet with an appointment to the first vacancy on the Supreme Bench is unwarranted," If, when such a vacancy occurs, Gen. Grant on looking over the field, shall conclude that Judge Hoar is the fittest jurist for in a sweeping and significant Republican victhe place, then he ought to be appointedotherwise not. If "rewards" are to be given to gentlemen who are unexpectedly deprived of Cabinet positions, we hold that the Supreme Bench is not the appropriate quarter in which to bestow them, and we take leave to think new Administration so auspiciously indithat Gen. Grant holds the same view.

The new Greek Ministry has deemed it necessary to prepare a proclamation to the Hellenic nation in defense of their submission to elsewhere the more important portion of this document, which is specially interesting as an official review of the attitude of the Great Powers. They assign two reasons for their submission: the lack of military preparations for a war with Turkey, and the opposition of all the European Governments to an armed conflict. The former reflects no credit upon the statesmen of Greece, and the latter is anything but creditable to the diplomacy of the Great Powers.

A Vice-President of the United States, who left his post to enter the Rebellion, has just returned to his old home in Kentucky, where, as the Associated Press, doubtless by authority, informs us, he will resume the practice of law and carefully eschew politics. Not less for the general interests of the section with he is identified than which his own sake, we congratulate Mr. Breckinridge on the wisdom of his decision. We make no doubt that in a State so peculiarly successful in the art of learning nothing by experience, he could, if he chose, resume at once his old position of leadership. But in the present condition of the public temper South and North nothing would probably afford more pretexts for the renewal of a bitterness that we hope soon to see die out.

The Internal Revenue legislation has been done piecemeal. We are afraid to say how many diverse and sometimes conflicting statutes one must hunt through to find the law on the levying and collecting of taxes. Gen. Schenck, with an industry and zeal to which we have heretofore borne witness, has elaborated a single comprehensive bill, embodying and harmonizing the various enactments, which has had a most unlucky time of it in getting through Congress-coming in first on the ebb of the Impeachment, and being stranded more than once in the desire for speedy adjournment-but for the passage of which there seems now to be an excellent opportunity. It has been debated and re-debated; all that is possible of the little capital which small men have sought to make out of struggles for the exemption of local interests, has been made the amendments which a majority were found to favor have been inserted. We do not see now why it might not be promptly passed, and the new Revenue Commissioner enabled to open new books, for the beginning of his duties, with a consistent, harmonious law.

Gen. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public public faith, and the duty to pay the bonds in gold was finally passed by both branches of the XLth Congress, in a shape that commanded the general approval of the party responsible for the conduct of the Government. Mr. Johnson was enabled to prevent its becoming a law only by means of the pocket veto. It has been promptly reintroduced, precisely as it passed at the last session, and it comes up for action to-day in the Senate. We trust nothing will be suffered to stand in the way of its prompt passage by both Houses, This time it will not fail for want of a President's speedy signature. The first official paper signed by any member of Grant's Cabinet was pardons for members or tools of the Whisky Ring. Let us have this bill for strengthening the public credit the first law that receives the signature of our new President. Honesty in the payment of our debts, and purity in the collection of our revenue-with these as its opening acts the Administration will have made a most auspicious beginning.

The considerations which led us vesterday to the unwelcome conclusion that the proposed plan for relieving Mr. A. T. Stewart of his disability, and enabling him to enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, was inadmissible, seem to have enforced the same conviction in Washington. Mr. Stewart did everything in his power to accept the place to which the President had called him-going so far in relieving himself from business embarrassments is more, that it is justly so. To a great nation as to sign legal documents practically conveying to charitable purposes the sum of from six to ten millions of dollars; but both the President and case; but it will be still more humiliating if, himself were finally led to conclude that it would be better for him to decline the nomination, which he accordingly did, in a letter printed elsewhere. Gov. Boutwell, it is still believed, will be nominated to-day in his stead.

Meantime we have reports of other changes. Mr. Washburne, it is said, positively refuses to remain in the State Department, and it is expected that he will be nominated to-day or togives us no hint as to his successor, save in another repetition of the name of Mr. James F. Wilson of Iowa. The order assign-Lord Kimberley (formerly Lord Wodehouse) ing Gen. Sherman to the command of the army makes some changes in the routine of business

The Republicans in Congress, after a caucus on the subject, decided to make the present session a short one, long enough only to press The Melbourne Argus of Jan. 4 states that through a few leading bills of first-class importance. Foremost among these they reckoned Schenck's bill, declaring the bonds payable in trapping them at their favorite watering places, gold, and sanctioning gold contracts; Hooper's are resorted to. Those branded are impounded | bill, forbidding further issues of gold bonds or payments of commissions to brokers, and a sold at auction. One hundred and eighty of modification, at least, of the Tenure-ofthem were sold at two cents a head at Bla- Civil-Offices law. These seem to be really necessary; very little more is. But we observe The Manchester Guardian of Feb. 22 pub- no less than twenty-one new bills introduced ishes the legs of the Russia and City of Paris in the Senate, and one or two more in the

being that from land to land the City of Paris than thirty days. Doubtless, business can be bills which, having passed one or both Houses may take pains to find out steamers that do only a few days ago, are still fresh in the minds of members, and can be disposed of without fresh floods of debate. But we submit, in some alarm, to honorable members that really the country is not in imperative need of fresh laws, on subjects not hitherto discussed, at the rate of twenty-one per day.

The election in New-Hampshire has resulted tory. Everybody-even the Democratic organists who predicted otherwise-expected that we should carry the State; but few hoped to see the confidence of the people in the cated at its very commencement, by an election, after a canvass that was certainly neither spirited nor thorough, showing large gains over the last. We carried our the dictates of the Paris Conference. We print | State ticket in New-Hampshire last year by a vote of 2,523. The returns from yesterday's election are sufficient to warrant us in reckoning the majority now at not less than 3,500. Last year we had 56 majority in the House, and 9 out of the 13 Senators; this year we have 60 majority in the House, while the Senate probably stands the same as before, and we have four out of the five Councilors. The following are the names of the successful candidates:

GOVERNOR-Onslow Stearns. RAILROAD COMMISSIONER-Samuel D. Quarles Congress-I. Jacob H. Ela. Congress-II. Aaron F. Stevens.

Congress-III. Jacob Benton. Now, will Connecticut note and follow the

example?

CONNECTICUT.

The Annual Election in this State takes place on Monday, April 5; and the facts that Members of Congress are this year to be chosen, with a Legislature that will ratify or reject the Constitutional Amendment which forbids disfranchisement because of Color or Race, gives to this election unusual interest. The rival State and Congress tickets are as follows:

James E. English. Ephraim H. Hyde. Leverett E. Pease. Edward S. Mosely. Gor...... Marshail Jewell.
Lt.-Gor.... Francis Wayland.
Sec. State.... Hiram Appleton.
Treasurer... David P. Nichols. Congress.
Dist. I. Julius L. Strong.
Dist. I. Stephen W. Kellogg.
II. Stephen W. Kellogg.
III. H. Starkweather. James Dixon. James F. Babcock. Abiel Converse. William H. Barnum. II. Stephen W. Keilogg. III. H. H. Starkweather. IV. Sidney B. Beardsley. The votes of the several Congress Districts at the State and Presidential Elections last year stood as follows: English, Grant. 10,217....9,935 2,125....2,427 Total......12,268 Majority..English....74. 11,740 12,342 ..... 12,362 622 II New-Haven 10,089 12,083 10,728 Middlesex 3,552 3,168 3,882 Total ... 13,441 16,151 ... Majority . English ... 2,710 Sevi ...14,108

Seymour ... 965 III. New-London..... 6,280 Windham..... 4,029 8,169 A. 10,508 7 Grant ..... 2,970 Fairfield...... 7,831 Litehfield...... 4,978 8,596..... 8,544 5,283..... 5,124 

Total Vote of the State :

April—Jewell. 48,777. English 50,541. Dem. maj. 1,784 Nor.— Grant. 50,641. Seymour.47,600. Rep. maj. 3,041 -It will thus be seen that Gen. Grant's vote last Fall was 100 greater than Gov. English's ority was nearly twice as heavy as that of English for Governor. Gov. English carried three of the four Congress districts in April; Gen. Grant likewise carried three of the four in November. We hope a like result this Spring; but are quite aware that the Republicans will have to work if they would

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Dr. Eliot of Boston and Professor Goldwin Smith of the Cornell University, in the very remarkable papers contributed by them to the Convention of the Social Science Association. an order to revoke Johnson's undelivered advocated, the one directly, the other incidentally, the necessity and importance of establishing a far higher standard of education in our Universities. Under our present system, University Education appears to be made more or less subservient to the probable requirements of a future career of ordinary every-day life, and is not so much a means by which the student may obtain eminence as a man of letters or of science as it is considered in the more ancient Goldwin Smith, that there is little real erudition in America compared with some other countries, is one, however unpalatable it may be, that carries great weight and commands attention. These learned Professors assert that the value of an American University degree is low at home, still lower in Europe, and, what like the United States it is more or less a matter of humiliation that such should be the when our skortcomings have been pointed out ty, things are suffered to go on as of old.

to us by such high and unimpeachable author-But Dr. Eliot, while calling attention to the evil, suggested a very practical remedy. He pany, to start which he solicited the pecuniary would shut up at least one-half of the existing Colleges and Universities, federating the remainder; largely increase the staff of professors and courses of lectures; and create a system of endowed fellowships, by means of which men would be able to remain at the University after they had taken their degree. Such an arrangement would by no means shut out from a University career men who purpose to follow the ordinary avocations of life, while it would give to professors the time and opportunities for study, which is as necessary to them as it is to their pupils, and would enable students of small means, who have managed to secure the additional income arising from a fellowship, to look upon their undergraduate career as the preliminary to a lifetime culture of classical, literary, and scientific attainments. Under such influences, our academical degrees would 'quickly rise in value, and the minds of students would be impregnated with the high ambition of reflecting back on their Alma Mater, by the results of their own studies in after life, some portion of that honor which she conferred upon them at the com- their advantage. The Company has now 572 mencement of their career. Thus, year by year, would the standard of our Professors become higher, and, as a consequence, the standthat although yesterday was reported a dull and of our education. Such a standard of edu- for occupation. Our readers will perhaps be a

by the prompt reintroduction and passage of men among our national Senators and Representatives who, having made political science one of their University studies, would bring those studies, matured by the experience of riper years, to a practical and beneficial issue.

NO NONSENSE.

The gentleman who was Secretary of State a few days ago, but who holds that office no longer, has, upon the occasion of surrendering his portfolio, given to the land, or at least to all distinguished personages therein who are in danger of being dined, a valuable lesson. The neighbors of Mr. Seward, in Auburn, not to be out of fashion, were naturally desirous of signalizing the return of that gentleman to his own hearthstone, and of making a creditable exhibition of their own inestimable love and affection. But Mr. Seward was not to be caught; for, at his time of life, playing lion, and roaring to order, is, at any rate, a fatiguing business. So the retiring statesman wrote to Mr. George U. Peck, Secretary of the Reception Committee; and in this epistle he guarded against an ovation with admirable and comprehensive foresight. He "absolutely declines.

1. "Any Public Meeting." He will undoubtedly be glad to get back, but he will go through the raptures in private, and refuse to be embraced even by the most joyful of his friends in the presence of ten thousand gaping spectators. He will also refuse to make

2. "A Speech." He has made speeches enough. For years upon years he has been making speeches. For that matter, is there not a printed volume of speeches by him already made, which those who hanker for elecution and rhetoric can peruse in the retiracy of their own closets? Mr. Johnson's frightful example has probably closed Mr. Seward's mouth, at least for the present. Moreover, he declines to accept

3. "A Dinner." The passion for eating is one which we know, upon Scriptural authority, declines with declining years. "I am this 'day," said Barzillai, "eighty years old. Can thy servant taste what I eat, or what I drink?" Besides, it may reasonably be supposed that another warning has been afforded to Mr. Seward by the eating and drinking career of another Mr. Johnson across the water. Moreover, at a dinner, it would be almost impossible, without a rude violation of every precedent, to avoid making a speech. Gabbara," says Rabelais, "was the first inventor of drinking healths." Mr. Seward will refuse, also,

3. "A Procession." When one remembers of how many processions this gentleman has been the central figure and ornament, the reason of his disinclination may be readily surmised. None of these triumphal marches have concluded at the coveted goal. Reduced to its simple elements, there is but small enjoyment in the honor of being carted about in a barouche, with a brass band blowing its life out in front and another brass band puffing itself deaf behind. It is only in such a situation, with melancholy thoughts of the coming cold in the head, that the recipient of ringing cheers can appreciate the safety and the satisfaction of wearing a hat. Again, Mr. Seward desires no 4. "Ceremony." He shrinks from being treated like a Grand Lama, or a Grand Mufti, or a Grand Turk, or a Tycoon, or a Pope, or a Doge, or an Imperator, or a Pontifex Maximus. He knows that he is mortal. He feels himself to be human. He desires not "booing" and genuflexions, the salam and the ko-tow. The primitive simplicity of shaking hands is

enough for him. Finally, he objects to any 5. " Demonstration." He will not be exhib ited, as if he had been caught by some hardy credit, by declaring the inviolability of the last Spring, and was in fact the largest vote hunter five thousand miles from Auburn, and ever cast in the State for any one, while his brought to that place as a curiosity. "Demon-"strations" are well enough in mathematics, but not being a problem, except in a figurative sense of the word, he has no desire to have a Q. E. D." tacked to his record. "Such things," as he truly observes, " are unnecessary."

We cannot help thinking that in setting his face against demonstrative lconization Mr. Seward has entitled himself to the thanks of all public men exposed to like dangers and subjected to similar temptations. The strong point is the dinner declined. The barouche refused was a a great gain. The repudiated banquet is a positive blessing, and will be so considered here until Mr. Reverdy Johnson's performances in England are forgotten.

HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES. Sir Sydney Waterlow, a member of the Corporation of London, has lately presented us with practical solutions to two questions which many persons have hitherto been apt to regard as problems beyond the reach of ordinary humanity. In the first place, he has demonstrated Universities of Europe. The opinion of such that an Alderman can, if he chooses, be a useful, men as De Tocqueville, Fraser, Eliot, and active, and energetic member of society, and that it is possible for money to pass through his hands without more than his proper share of it sticking to his fingers. Secondly, that philanthropy may be made beneficial in its influences and successful in its operations without calling charity to its aid.

As a Magistrate of the City of London, Sir Sydney was brought a good deal into contact with the working classes; and so impressed did he become with the fact that the miserable condition of their dwellings was not only unhealthy but demoralizing to them, that he determined to devote his time and energies to their improvement. With this object in view, he projected, in 1865, a limited liability comcooperation of the philanthropic public, for the purpose of erecting model lodging-houses which should provide for their occupants healthy and comfortable homes at a moderate rental. The Company did not profess to let rooms at a few rent, but rooms which should be superior in comfort, convenience, and salubrity to those ordinarily to be met with at the same price in the same neighborhood. They did not offer a working-man a home for nothing, but they promised him a far better home for his money than he got before. "Our object," said Sir Sydney, in speaking of the results of their efforts some few days ago, from first to last has been to improve the condition of the working classes, by providing for them healthy homes upon terms which in no way reflected upon their independence of character or prejudiced their self-reliance." The carrying out of this principle gives to

the poor the benefit not of pecuniary alms, but of the capital, the forethought, and business capacities of others exercised solely for of these model lodging-houses erected in different parts of London, all fully inhabited, and 202 which will shortly be completed and ready day, with scarcely anything doing, there were cation would raise the morale of the whole little surprised to learn (for limited liability nation. It could not fail to tell-largely on companies have succeeded in earning for themproduction and manufactures, dependent as selves an evil reputation) that its operations

could not fail to improve our system of govern- object of the directors to realize to themselves expedited and the public interests subserved ment; for under its influences we should have a greater feturn than 5 per cent. Their desire is to confer a benefit on their poorer neigh- jury, await the slow bors, not to convert their Company into a money-making concern; they therefore apply their revenge into their own hands? the extra 2 per cent of their profits to the improvement of their present buildings and the erection of others.

The marked success of Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company soon led to the establishment of six or seven others, and it is calculated that there are already sixty thousand persons residing in this class of cheap, wholesome, and convenient dwellings; while it is hoped that in three years' time the companies will have buildings sufficient to comfortably house 300,000. This, of course, will be but a small portion of the great body of the working classes of such an extensive city as London. Still, to have proved the experiment a philanthropic and a financial success is alone a great result, and, if the extra profits are to be annually expended in the erection of new buildings, there is no limit to the progress that may be made, till all the old rickety lodging-houses in London have been gradually bought up and rebuilt on this system.

The supplying to the laboring population of such dwellings as these tells in more ways than one. It not only adds to their comfort, respectability, and personal cleanliness, but, by rendering them more healthy, gives them greater capacity for labor; while at the same time the influence of such homes on their children is most beneficial. In this city the workingman not only experiences considerable difficulty in obtaining a decent dwelling, but Prim opposed the demand of the Republicans has to pay an exorbitant rent for the very inferior accommodation which he gets. Now, however, that it has been proved that capitalists can get a good return from such investments as these, some may be found willing to do the laboring classes a service which they so urgently need. It is a highly significant fact that whereas the death-rate in the wards of this city which are principally occupied by workingmen and their families is 50 in 1,000, in these model lodging-houses in London it is only 13 in 1,000. And yet New-York has the reputation of being one of the healthiest metropolitan cities in the world.

### SHALL WE GROW TEAT

The Tea-Plant is in successful cultivation some ten miles from Kuoxville, on the farm of Capt. Jas. Campbell, where it has been grown for about ten years. It is said that East Tennessee tea-drinkers can easily raise their own tea with very little cost or trouble. The plant is a deep evergreen shrub, and grows about five feet high. It is hardy, and needs no protection from frosts. It bears an abundant crop, with beautiful fragrant flowers, in October. The following season it matures a seed, somewhat resembling the seed of our native hazel, and grows up readily. The vigor and hardiness of this plant, and its adaptation to the chimate, have been tested. The tea produced from the leaves of the plant very much resembles in flavor the tea from the Young Hyson plant.

-- The above paragraph may not be wholly accurate, though we believe it substantially is so. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Junius Smith grew Tea in upper South Carolina, where it throve abundantly; but he died, and his Teaplants were no more heard of. In the new era now dawning upon the South, new arts, new industries, have a far better prospect of naturalization than they had under the old regime; and we strongly hope to hear soon that Tea is in process of becoming a Southern staple, second in importance to Cotton.

We have now an impost on Tea fully equal, we presume, to 100 per cent. of the prime cost of all but the finest qualities. That impost (like that on Sugar) was levied for Revenue solely, without a thought of Protection. Our necessities will probably compel its maintenance for a good many years to come. If one incidental and wholly unpremeditated result of this tax should be the naturalization and solid establishment of the Tea culture in our country, the permanent good resulting from that tax will far outweigh its temporary inconvenience.

We ought to grow Tea. It is an agricultural product, of a climate like a wide belt of our country; and we already know that it will flourish on our soil. Why should we persist in going around the world for what might as well be grown at our doors? The Chinese take very little of us but Silver and Gold, and these we cannot produce so fast as we need them to redress the balance of trade, otherwise heavily against us. It is not probable that the Chinese or Japanese tea-grower receives onefourth the price that our tea-drinkers pay for his herb: let us grow for ourselves, and Labor will then receive seventy-five instead of twenty-five per cent. of the cost of its product to the consumer. Doubtless, there will be difficulties to overcome at the outset; but patience and experience will soon overbear them. Who can send us further information touching the growth of the Tea-plant in the South?

The execution of four men at Princess Anne Md., on the 5th inst., for murder, was so clumsily conducted that one of them died a death too horrible to be here described. An important fact, however, is that during the protracted suffering of this wretched being, in the presence of five thousand of his fellow-creatures, there was a general yell of "That's right-you ought to suffer." Upon this we desire briefly to remark.

I. That these vindictive and pitiless expressions are entitled to the credit of a genuine sincerity. Brutal as they were, they had no flavor of hypocrisy, no pretense of pity, no affectation of sympathy, no recognition of the duty of forgiveness, no admission of brotherhood, and no masking of revenge under the forms of justice. These candid spectators did verily rejoicefin the death of the sinner upon the scaffold, and they expressed their pleasure in a way which, if it was coarse, was at least natural. Fighting for his life, clinging desperately to the world, shrinking in horror from the abyss which yawned before him, with none to whisper a word of consolation and hope, the last sounds which filled the ears of this miserable offender were the passionate execrations of his kind. The philosophers who encircled the gallows knew little of logic; the ragged theologians who came to see the show were probably sparing of their Scriptural quotations; and the general company, delighted as it was by the unusual excitement, probably thought but little of the peace and safety of society. All were controlled and possessed by an appetite for revenge, which, in their own opinion, did them infinite credit; and the more painful the death, the more fully they conceived justice to be satisfied. II. Unfortunately, however, for the peace and

safety of society above mentioned, there is no evidence that the attendants upon this school of morals did not carry away with them into the slums and streets, into the habitations of families and haunts of crime, precisely the feeling which prompted them to laugh at the agonies of an expiring convict. They had seen the resource of vengeance sanctioned in due teross the Atlantic, and notes the intense ex- House. At this rate, thirty weeks would seem they are on science for their advancement and have been so successful as to show a clear form by the majestic law; but what security sitement that prevailed at Liverpool, the fact more likely to be the measure of the session power of competition with other nations. It profit of 7 per cent. It is not, however, the has the State of Maryland received? That ent.

they will, when carried away by passion, or swelling with a sense of personal inprocesses of tion and resist the temptation of taking Why should they, especially if there be the smallest chance of impunity-a chance, indeed, which infuriated men rarely stop to reckon? The lesson which the law has taught them is that every man who is bad enough should be killed. But how in the name of common sense, we ask, is the standard to be fixed-particularly when we consider the widely different characters of men, and the variety of possible injuries and provocations? The most frightfu private murders abounded in France just after the guillotine had made life cheap, and the death penalty too common to be impressive. Perhaps they may discover the rationale of this in Maryland, if they go on there hanging four or five men at a time.

Little has of late been heard of the prospects of the geveral candidates for the Spanish throne, but the stormy debate which on Monday occurred in the Cortes seems to indicate that the prospects of the Duke of Montpensier are again improving. The Republican speakers charged the Members of the Provisional Government with the intention to sawggle the Duke into the country for the purpose of placing him upon the throne. All the three members of the Provisional Government-Serrano, Prim, and Topete-took part in the discussion; and their replies can only have confirmed the suspicions of the Republican party. that he be deprived of his title of Marshal. Serrano asserted the sovereign authority of the Cortes to determine the future form of government. Topete, more explicit than either of his colleagues, declared that a monarchy with Montpensier on the throne was preferable to a republic. The Progressists are known to be almost unanimous in favor of King Ferdinand of Portugal; but the declarations of the Provisional Government are evidently intended to clear the way, or at least to keep it open, for the Duke of Montpensier.

The Sun is still engaged in urging President The Sun is still engaged in the desirous that Grant to give Mr. Greeley an office, and is desirous that The Times should unite with it in this labor. But, as Mr. Greeley, as far as we know, has not yet said what office he is now after, we must for the present decline interho is now after, we must for the present decline interho is now after. [N. Y. Times.] -The Times, we need hardly say, evinces even

more than its usual wisdom and discretion in the above paragraph. Let it simply "decline "interfering in the matter," until "Mr. Gree-'ley" shall indicate "what office he is now " after," and it will stand clear henceforth of all trouble on the subject. Could it not induce The Sun to profit by its excellent example?

The works at the Port of Brindisi, in the Adriatic, opposite Corfu, are being vigorously pushed on. This was the site of departure of the principal trade with Egypt in the middle ages, and the port was closed up by the Turks in the thirteenth century, by enormous works and sinking stones, &c., to prevent its being again used. It will cause a saving of nearly 36 hours in the transmission of the Indian mails across the Mediterranean.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] THE LATEST.

PETERSBURG, Va., M arch 9 .- The meeting of the Republican State Conve tich to-day was held in the Afri, can Church. There was considerable excitement in the preliminary organization. The Chairman of the Central State Committee called the meeting to order, but failed to preserve order. There were some 30 minutes of boasterous confusion, the White delegates being the most dis orderly, while Colored delegates were comparatively quiet. A member on the floor called for a visa roce vote on Clement's nominee for Chairman, who jumped inte the Chair, surrounded by his supporters. pdeavored to displace him. A mome tary scuffle took place in the chancel of the church The Mayer with a police force made an ineffectual effort to restore order and finally cleared the ball at 1 p. m. The Convention reassembled at 21 o'clock, amid renewed confusion, a few of the Clements men seemed bent on disorganizing and made repeated motions to adjourn to Richmond, etc. At 6 o'clock Mr. Welles was elected Chairman, and the business of the Convention proceeds in perfect order. The usual Committees were appointed, and the Convention adourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow. Mr. Welles will undoubtedly be the nomince for Governor.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES. MAINE RATIFIES THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Maine House yesterday ratified the Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Senate had previously ratified the Amendment. In the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday,

In the New Jersey Legislature, yesternay, the bill to allow Hudson, Passaic, Essex, and Union Counties to exempt mortgages from State, County, of Municipal tax, passed the House. The Jersey City Water bill was passed with all the amendments, except the one in reference to the salary of the President, which was laid over.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

ASSASSINATION OF THE HON. H. A. MILLEN OF ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock Republican of Feb. 28 contains the particulars of the assussination of the Hon. H. A. Millen, at Hillsboro, Union County, Ark. It appears that Mr. Millen was following the remains of his wife to the steamboat landing at Hillsboro, when the assaissh fired at him, inflicting a wound which caused his death the next day. It is said that the assassin afterward paraded the streets, carrying Millen's hat, and do was applauded and the act approved of by the citizens gou-erally. The murderer is stall at large.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO."

Danford N. Barney, &c. agt. Otto Burstenoruder. It may be remembered that about three years ago a terrible accident occurred in San Francisco from the explosion of a box of nitro-glycerine in Wells, Farge-& Co.'s office. The building was blown to pieces, the goods in the building, valued at \$400,000, destroyed, and quite a large number of parsons killed. A crimina quite a large number of persons killed. A criminal prosecution was commenced in the United States Couris against Burstenbruder for failing to comply with the United States statute, but it appeared that the defendant was rather an invocent enthusiast on the subject of nitro-glycerine, and the criminal charge fell through. Wells, Fargo & Co. now bring a civil action for the damages occasioned to them by the explosion, claiming that it occurred by negligence of the New-York shippers in sending it in unsafe vessels and packing them in sawdust. It was subsequently found that the mixture of sawdust and nitro-glycerine was liable to spontaneous combustion, and a subsequent act of Congress required vessels containing the off to be packed in plaster. The case is still on.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE FOUNDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS. The Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D. of Boston, last

evening read a paper before the New-York Historica, Society, upon the "Aims and Objects of the Founders of Society, upon the "Aims and Objects of the Founders of Massachusetts." It ought not to be supposed, the speaker said, to ascertain the purposes and designs of the men who founded the colony, now the State of Massachusetts. We have the distinct and repeated declarations of the leaders of the enterprise, contained in the carefully written treatise, and if it be objected that these statements are not entirely candid and truthful, but are designed to cover some alterior and different object, we have the better testimony, founded upon the wich established rule that actions speak louder than words, of the acts of their legislation, and in fact the entire conduct of their political and religious affairs. Yet with both these sources of evidence pointing to the same conclusion, the common—what may be styled the popular spinon & widely at variance with the truth. It is the commonly received impression that the Furfan Fathers came to America to impression that the Furfan Fathers came to America to find an asylum for evid and religious liberty. This is totally wrong. Liberty of conscience was the very thing they most dreaded. They had seen at home the results of what was called liberty of thought, and these results they shuddered at. No one of the leaders ever professed to desire liberty of conscience. What they did design was to establish a State founded upon the Bible. This they openly and everywhere proclassed to desire liberty of conscience. What they did design was to establish a State founded upon the Sible. This they openly and everywhere proclassed to desire they are every where proclassed to desire they are every where proclassed to these shores knew this in advance, and even the conditions which they demanded of those who desired to share the benefits of their sacrifices, were not more severe than the rales which they enforced upon themselves. They may have been hard, severe, and even cruel, but they were not hypocritical, false, or inconsistent. Massachusetts." It ought not to be supposed, the speaker